THIS EVENING as S-COLLEGES RECONSTRUCTED— TIME TRIES ALSO DIE John Broughon, Mas Luty Mobille, J. O. Donn

WOOD'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING—CINDERELLA—MRS. SMITH. The World States, Kathleen O'Nell and fell company.

THIS EVENING, at 6-SANDFORD'S CELEBRATED MIN-STREES - HURLESQUE OFFRA TROUTE - THE BRASS BAND and KEYSTONE BOYS Entire charge of bill.

BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING-JACK AND GILL, Mr. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES. THE CAROLINA TWINS.

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THIS EVENING, at a.-THE ICE WITCH, Characteraby the fall sompany. Last night.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programmy varied every evening.

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FAMILIES ABOUT GOING INTO THE COUNTRY, TOURests, &c., should supply themselves with that certain remedy or all Affections of the Bowels, JATNE'S CARMINATIVE HALSAM. A , ange. of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysent Diarrhes, complaints which readily yie'd to the Carminative Cramps, Cholie, Inciplent Cholers and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectivesome in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Sold everywhere,

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Cures Looseness of the Bowels.

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FOR BURNS, PILES, CUTS, CORNS, BRUISES, OLD Somes Salt drawn and old skin discuss, we know of no remedy as each undecrtain as Dattey's Magical Paix Extracton. Sold by LEAVETT'S SWIETENIA.

for cleaning and preserving the testh, giving firmness and tone to the guess, impuring awareness to the breath, and offering a d-lightfully shing feeling to the month. For sale everywhere. Try it once;

you will out no other. Deput. No. 32 Platt-st. AS AFFIDAVIT.—"I, Isane L. Dusenberry, of No. 169 North Seventhest, Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duty sweets, selemely delate tist, has December, I was so everely afflicted with Resonance as to be under to move for three weeks; and that effor favour lakes hat there disces of Marcaline's Gamar Shatharite Branch I was each ed to work without beststeen, and otherwise restared to perfect health.

CATARRII, DYSPERSIA, BRONCHITIS, SCROPULOUS

Diamers of every plane, all Liver, Heart and Kidney does are. Note one Deadley, followiness, Drupey, Rheumatiam, Price, Fennale Maiss, Mergarial Affections, and all others arising from impurity of the bined, are positively cuted by Narran's Rhimmids, prior Plants, Explanatory Circular, one stamp, Asvices promuly or by letter grade.

Wh. R. Parron, Fusioner, N. Y. PAPER COLLAR PATENT .- It is well known that

paper collets were made and a litin the United States over 30 year age. Any party or parties who can prove or give any information of the same will oblige by scaling on or remnandicating with S. W. H Ward No. 307 Brands sy, New York. Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures

sudace. Estations a No. 594 Broadway. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Reserve is stronger and has hibbe to rip in we are west, then the Lock shirth,"—I despet Report at the "Hand Fach Trial." Bend for the "Report" and samples of Work containing backkinds of stingless on the same piece of goods.

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Cuanting's Bullegren, for Conns and Busions. to Ba mature innoces t. in its properties rates By carache, and in tra-pared for innerties a spit carion. Soft by all Druggiets. F. C. White Co., Willis In terms. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D .-

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, int. Call or send for one.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND

MOTE'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

keeps it glossy and from fit his out, removes dandroff; the fine t dress-ing used. Sold by Russitov. No. 10 Aster House and drug lets. FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 500 broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and sandartners. Greven & Barrel Sewing Machines Company,

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Howe Sewing Macinne Company. - Elias Howe,

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiges-

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. WHEELER & WIESON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

FINELE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine.

THE REBELS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. SHERIDAN-REBEL MILI-TARY ORGANIZATIONS ORDERED DISSOLVED-AR-RESTS UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribone. WASHINGTON, Saturday. July 21, 1866. The following dispatch was received this morning at this Bureau from the special Tribune correspondent at "New OBLEANS, Friday, July 20, 1866.

" For some time past the different Rebel military organi rations which existed during the war have held both seeret and public meetings, and perfected a reorganization of regiments, brigades, divisions, and batteries. It is claimed ostensibly for charitable purposes and to erect a monument to Confederate dead. The following important order just issued by Gen. Sheaidan explains itself:

Huqu's Military Division of the Gulf. New-Orleans, La., July 18, 1866. "GESERAL ORDER No. 14 .- First: Notification is here risen, for the information of all concerned, that no monument Intended to commemorate the late Rebellion will be permitted to be erected within the limits of the Military Division of the

'Second: All reorganizations of Confederate companies, batteries, regiments, brigades, or divisions, within the limits of this Division, for whatsoever purposes, are hereby dis-

solved, and the maintenance of such organizations, either in a public or private manner, is prohibited.

"Third: Department Commanders will be held strictly responsible for the faithful execution of this order.

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

" 'By command of Major-Gen. P. H.
" GROBGE LEE, Assistant-Adjutant General." "Some hundreds of Union men have lately received written notices, supposed to come from secret Rebel socipties, informing them that they must leave the city or they will be assassinated. Gen. Sheridan has been ap-

plied to for protection. Ninemen were arrested in Jackson, La., under the Civil Rights bill, and and brought to this city in military pustody on a warrant issued by Commissioner Shannon, charged with brutally whipping and maltreating a colored teacher named Geo. Ruble, from Portland, Me.

"The Freedmen's Bureau has received official informa sion that several freedmen have lately been shot, whipped and hunted with dogs in different parts of the State. The agents were in some instances forced to be passive spectators of these scenes, as they had no troops at their lisposal to arrest the guilty parties.

"Judge Abell, delegate to the Dead-Dog Convention, was to-day arrested by the United States Commission,

Beturn of Stolen Property.

BRUNAWICK, Me., Satorday, July 21, 1866.

Mr. Butterfield, the Cashier of the Bowdoinham National Bank, received yesterday by express his pocket-book containing notes and private papers, that was among the booty taken by the robbers of that bank.

Break in the Eric Canal St. Joursvills, New York. Saunday, July 21, 1868.

A break has occurred in the Eric Canal four miles ea A break has occurred.

A break has occurred.

Thirty or 40 feet of the tow-path bank has given away five feet below the bottom. Navigation will probably be consected figure or five days an origin to pepair democrac.

New-York Daily Cribune.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

To Correspondents. No natice can betal m of Anonymous Communications. Whatever, intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as aguar, anty for his good fait.

Als business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Taxs

TNE." New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta et., Corest Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the salest PRE TRIBUNE liny will also receive Susseauruma and Assassassassa.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

By the arrival of the Hermann, the Allemannia and the City of Paris we have four days later news from Europe.

No armistice has yet been agreed upon, and Italian papers state that Prussia has declined it. According to a semi-official paper of Vienna a French General has announced at Prussian headquarters the armed mediation of the Emperor of France. It is again reported that the French fron-clad squadron has been ordered to Venice.

A semi-efficial paper of Paris states that France suggests as a basis of negotiation that the Germanic Confederation be dissolved, and another Confederation be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria stould form a part; that Prussia incorporate Schleswig Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt and Brunswick; and that no further territorial cession be demanded of Austria.

The Prussians were rapidly advancing in Bohemis, and the Austrians were said to have abandoned Prague. In Italy the Garibaldians had gained a victory over the Austrians, and Ciaidmi was advancing into Venetia, which the Austrians were beginning to evacuate.

Prince Charles, of the Danubian Principalities, had been recognized by the Ports.

FOREIGN NEWS. The Derby Ministry has been installed, and the new Premier made his Ministerial statement in the House of Lords on the see Starr is the best and corest rome dy in the world for all discusses 9th inst. Interesting details are published of the successful of children such as teething, wind color, &c. it corrects acidity of limiting of the Atlantic Cable at Valentia Bay, as well as the voyage of the Grest Eastern to that place. Mr. John Stuart Mill, M. P., has been elected Chairman of the Jamaica Committee in the room of Mr. Charles Bexton, and the prosecution of ex-Gov. Eyre is to be urged upon the Government.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Committee on the Judiciary eported back the House joint resolution declaring Tennesses ntitled to representation in Congress with an amendment in the form of a substitute which briefly alluded to the several steps taken by that State toward reconstruction, and which had paved the way for its restoration. Mr. Sherman objected to the substitute, saying it would probably be vetoed by the President. Mr. Tranbull supported the substitute. After de-bate the substituted preamble was rejected, but a change was made in the body of the resolution which will send it back to the House. The vote was 28 to 4. M sars. Sumner, Brown, Buckalew and McDougall voting against it. The report of the Conference Committee on the Pension bill was agreed to,

In the House the Rossseau case being under discussion, tha gentleman made a protest against the spirit which he said had n manifested toward him in debate. He attempted to justife his conduct toward Mr. Gringe 1 and said that he had sent to the Governor of Kentucky his resignation as a member of the House. He was then called before the bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker. A resolution that when the House adjourn it be to the 2d of October, and then, if not otherwise ordered, to adjourn to the lat of December, was adopted. The Secretary of War was authorized to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to whom artificial limbs nished. The Senate bill to regulate the appointment of tural officers was passed, with amendments, increasing the number of officers to 20 Lieutenant Commanders, 50 Masters and 75 Ensigns, providing that volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or on foreign stations may be appointed to the regular navy, and siriking out a seatence that volunteer offi-eers shall hold their positions until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Health were actively engaged yesterday in applying lime in the gutters of the streets of the more crowded or fifthy sections of the city, and in clusing the copious empoyment of disinfectants in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, ore there have been a large number of cholera cases. During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday at 2 p. m. there were'll cases reported in the city, 10 of which proved fatal. The total number of deaths in the city during last week was

In Brooklyn, as stated above, there have been a number of chelera cases in the Twelfth Ward, the disease being thus far principally confined to that locality. Eleven new cases were reported on Saturday. The Board of Health have established a Hospital for the sick and a House of Refuge for others at the corner of Hamilton ave. and Van Brunt-sts.

Superintendent Kennedy on Saturday issued an order to the Force to arrest all persons violating the third section of the Excise law, in accordance with which a number of arrests were made on Saturday evening. Several arrests were made yesterday for violation of the Sunday law.

The amount of relief for Portland sufferers subscribed in

The Spiritualist Goodwin was arrested on Saturlay for

drawing a pistol upon a creditor. He was hold under \$1,500

The Prusso-Austrian war was illustrated in Williamsburgh yesterday. George Schaferlin, an Austrian, indicted a num-ber of dangerous stabs upon Alexander Woolf, a Prussian, the quarrelarising from a discussion of the war in Europe.

Between July 14 and July 20 the Brooklyn Police arrested Sil persons. Intoxication was the crime of the majority.

Gold opened on Saturday at 149, sold up to 140, and closed at 150].

The exports of the day were \$335,000. The Aspinwall steamer ght \$2,063,000. The stock market was quite sluggish, and lower prices were made upon the general list. Gold-bearing Governmen stocks were blower, but at the quotations there was an active demand at the counters of bankers. The 7.30s were steady and the investment demand good. State stocks were steady with small transactions. After the call the market was steady, but the amount of business was very small, and the attendance of operators very limited, as usual on

GENERAL NEWS.

We have quoted from the Hartford papers the report that one Mrs. Walker of that city had fallen heir to an estate of \$35,000,000. It is now reported that there are three direct heirs-two brothers and one sister-in this country, viz Halsey Church, fither of Mrs. Walker, who resides in Stockridge, Mass.; an eller brother, John Church, who resides it Buffalo and is 77 years of age; and a sister, 65 years of age,

who lives in Alexander, Genessee Co., N. Y.

An arrest was made at Fredricksburg, Va., a few days ago, be detained under Gen. Grant's order in military confir ment. He had assaulted a negro with a hammer, and the magistrate, by whom the case was brought by the negro, refused to entertain the charge upon colored testimony.

A subject of France, who was in business at Luxahoms, Miss., was driven out of that place a few days ago, on suspicion of his sympathy with the loyal North.

From Idaho it is reported that the Indians surrounded a

party of whites, and held them in seige two days until reëncements arrived. Forty Indians were killed by the besieged party during that time.

A serious break has occurred in the Eric Canal near Little Falls. Navigation will be suspended four or five days. The Leavenworth (Kansas) Times has news of a fight near Fort Geary, between parties of one Minnesota Sioux and the

Commissioner Rollins has decided that when a tax for the grading or paying of streets, is assessed by municipal author-ity, and the payment thereof made compulsory, the amount paid may be deducted from the incomes of persons thus as-

Dr. Pavne, who was convicted of being a Rebel spy and condemned to death, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life, was released from the Ohio Penitentiary last week, under an order from the War Department to discharge 15 of the military prisoners confined

On Wednesday the mercury stood at about 100. On Friday fires were kept up in the cars of the Northern Railroad of New-Hampshire for the comfort of the travelers. There was a Feulan demonstration on Boston Common on

Friday evening, Chief-Organizer Stephens being present and asserting that the "sun burst would yet float over Irish soil

The admission of Tennessee occupied the Senate on Saturday, and for the House preamble and resolution were substituted others setting forth more radical principles. Messrs. Brown and Sumner voted against the admission of the State on the ground of her denial of suffrage to colored citizens.

Elsewhere we print an address to Southern Loyalists, which accompanies the call for the Philadelphia Convention, in September. It is signed by Gov. Hamilton of Texas, M. J. Safford of Alabama, and Wm. B. Stokes of Tennessee, and sets forth in detail the wrongs the Union men of the South endure, and Report of the Colombian Legislature, appointed to their reasons for combined political action. Mr. examine the contract in connection with the transfer

unconditional Union men of the South are called a new contract should be made with the Pacific Railupon to sustain Congress, and to sand delegates from road Company. all sections to the Convention.

The Congressional reports are printed on our third page to-day. European correspondence, general news, commercial matters, etc., will be found on the other inside pages.

A concurrent resolution was passed in the House, on Saturday, adjourning Congress to meet October 2, then further to be adjourned by the presiding officers till December 1, unless otherwise ordered by the two houses. We hear that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax thinks Congress will not be able to adjourn before the 30th.

The accounts of the Reading Convention were, it seems, greatly exaggerated. Well-informed citizens estimate the number of visitors at less than 5,000, and state that instead of eight stands for the speakers, there were only two.

Gov. Morton is reputed a supporter of the President's policy, if it is definitely known what that policy may be. We judge, from the character of the Governor's recent speeches, that his support cannot be of a kind comforting to the President himself.

Gen. Rousseau strangely apprehends that his constituents may be disgraced by the reprimand ordered by the House and administered by the Speaker for his violation of law and decency in caning Mr. Grinnell. On the contrary, we think they were disgraced by his perpetration of an assault and battery, not by the just reproof which it invoked. The behavior of their representative may discredit them, but not the behavior of the House. It is strange that a sane man can reason so absurdly as Gen. Rousseau does.

The indications are that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax will be chosen U. S. Senator from Indiana, though he has such competitors as Gov. Morton and the Hon. Godlove S. Orth. His election will be a reënforcement to the Senate, where decided Radicals and practiced and earnest workers are welcome. The House will probably lose some of its best men by their promotion to the Senate. Beside Mr. Colfax, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, are candidates for the Senate.

TENNESSEE RESTORED.

The Senate of the United States, after a long and arnest discussion, passed on Saturday the following: earnest discussion, passed on Saturday the following:

Whereas, In the year 1851, the Government of the State of
Tennessee was clized up a and taken possession of by present
in hostlity to the United States, and the inhabitants of said
State, in pursuance of and act of Congress, were declared to
be in a state of insurrection araiest the United States; and
Whereas, Said State Government can only be restored to its
former political relations in the United States; and
Whiteas, The propie of the said State did, on the 23d day of
February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a
Constitution and Government whereby Siavery was abolished,
and the ordinances and laws of Secession and debts contracted
under the same were deviated only and void; and
Warreas, A State Government has been organized under
said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the
Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and elso
the amendment proposed by the Thirty night Congress, and
has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore, be it

Excelled. By the Secaste and House of Ecoresentatives of the

has dose other acts programming and actions, the it fore, be it Remired, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the State of Ten brasee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

-Though four votes (two Democratic, two Republican) were cast in the negative, none of them indicated opposition to the measure. Messrs. Sumner and Brown voted Nay, simply because the Blacks of Tennessee were not allowed to vote; Messrs. Buckalew and McDougall object to the preamble, not the resoive. There is no member of either House, and no party any where, averse to the restoration of Tennessee, or of any other State lately in arms against the Union. whereon such restoration should be effected; there are none who wish it postponed or e-aded; and they who assert the contrary are willful calumniators.

As there is no doubt that the merely verbal differnce between the two Houses will be reconciled today, and the Senators and Representatives of Tennessee sworn in before to-morrow night, those who have een most clamorous for her instant, unconditional storation, already begin to back water. One of our City Democratic journals (The Sunday Mercury) already and they urge the people to rely only upon a continual

benign influence of the bayonet, and represent about one is fifty of the population of the State. The Radical scheme of reorganization is to enfeathise the negroes and exclude the Whitra or clee the method suggested by Mr. Lincoln when he proposed that one-tenth of the population should organize new State governments and rule the other nine-tenths. Thus a few Federal officials sould get together, form governments, elect themselves to the offices, and tax and tyrannize over the actual inhabitants as they saw fit. Then, of course, these governments would be loyal, and send no members to Concress but strictly loyal men; and a new system of government would be ratablished throughout the Southern section of the Union, compared to which Najes, under King Bomba, and Polsand, after the treaty of Vienns, were lands of liberty, and their people prosperous and contented."

-The heaviest vote ever polled in Tennessee (on Secession, in 1861) was 152,143; her vote, for Representatives in Congress last year was 61,783. Considering how fearful have been her losses on both sides in the late Civil War, it is probable that fully half of her White Male Adults voted for members of this Congress. So much for the assertion that they represent but "one in fifty of the population of the State."

The imputation on Mr. Lincoln is equally unfounded. What he proposed was that any State which had been in rebellion might be reorganized and restored to her old position whenever her loyal citizens, being not less than one-tenth of her entire population, should see fit to do so. It would of course suit the Democratic party better to have her organized by the disloyal; but they spurned the idea of restoration, and utterly refused to vote for representatives in our Congress, being already satisfactorily represented in Mr. Jeff. Davis's. Mr. Lincoln's plan may have been faulty; but, if so, it was because he was in too great hurry for restoration. He devised and promulgated that plan in the very crisis of the War, when it would

have been alike unsafe and futile to invite the Rebels to vote at any other than a Confederate election. Equally false is the assertion that Congress has exacted Negro Suffrage of Tennessee. Only four Senators supported such exaction; and the vote in the House was nearly in proportion. We have no doubt that a great majority of the Republicans in either House ardently desire that all the loyal people of the South shall be enfranchised, irrespective of color; but they have not exacted any thing but this -If any State refuses to let its Blacks vote, then it shall not count them as a basis of representation. In other words: "If you regard and treat negroes as beasts, you shall not count them against us as men." We deeply regret that Congress did not feel justified in going further, and demanding that every right accorded by any State to any of her late Rebels shall be secured also to her loyal inhabitants without exception. It seems to us that a proposition couched substantially in these words must have commanded the assent of nearly every heartily loyal man, whatever his prejudices or his color. But we have chosen at this session to walk behind Congress rather than at tempt to lead it.

We have not seen fit to humy, and worry, and grumble, because more rapid progress was not made in the work of Reconstruction; but we are right glad that decided progress has at last been made; and we shall hail with satisfaction the full restoration of Tennessee, on terms which every other State lately in revolt may accept if she will. If any shall choose persistently to stay out, she can blame only herself.

In the letter of our Panama correspondent, which we publish to-day, will be found an epitome of the I Johnson is directly accused of having betrared the of the resee ... Panama Rainroof, concluded

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866. Union element in the South, and giving his unquali- in London on the 6th of February last. The report is and assent to the entire course of the Rebeis. The adverse to the London contract, and recommends that

> THE NEW COMPLICATION IN EUROPE. The great question, Whether there will be peace in Europe, has not yet been officially answered. Sensational rumors of every kind still abound, but it should be borne in mind that we continue to be without an official announcement of either the acceptance or the rejection of the armistice. A few days ago we expressed a doubt as to the news of the formal acceptance of the armistice by Prussia, and it will appear from the news published this morning that now just the reverse is announced. We again believe this latter announcement to be devoid of an official basis, and to lack confirmation. Still more do we believe this to be the case with regard to the sensational rumors about a formal threat of armed intervention on the part of France. Until an official announcement is made of the result of the important diplomatic negotiations now going on, all the newspaper dispatches should be received with great caution. The following points, we think, may be considered as

certain: France is determined to use her whole influence to save Austria from an utter collapse, and from losing her position as a grand Power. She will exert herself for saving for the Emperor of Austria every Province of his Empire except Venetia, and even for finding some territorial compensation for the loss of Venetia. To this view neither Italy nor Prussia will make an absolute resistance. It is true, the Italian inhabitants of the Tyrol and of Trieste have just made a new exhibition of their desire to be incorporated with Italy, and the Italian Government is said to have insisted that the question of Southern Tyrol be regarded as an open one; but after the cession of Venetia, the enmity between Italy and Austria will never again assume the former dimensions, and the chief cause why Italy sought to weaken Austria will have been removed.

As regards Prussia, Count Bismark would be likely to have little or no objection to indemnifying Austria for her territorial losses, if she will consent to withdraw her opposition to the consolidation of the minor German States under the rule of Prussia. But it is this point which Austria is determined not to yield, and which may yet lead to the failure of the armistice. Expulsion from Germany would naturally appear to Austria as preliminary to her expulsion from the number of the great Powers of Europe. Prussia, flu-hed with her unparalleled successes, feels of course but little inclination to listen in this question to diplomatic counsel, and would greatly prefer to solve the question by the sword. Russia and the present administration of England desire, with France, that Austria remain one of the great Powers of Europe, and are reported to make new efforts to this end.

The cession of Venetia to France has caused intense indignation in both Italy and Prussia. In both countries the idea of ceding some territory to France meets with the unanimous and most determined opposition of the people, and any actual concession of this kind would be the germ of the most intense hostility between these countries and France.

On the whole, the complications in Europe have, by the latest steps of the French Government, again beome more serious; but neither France, nor Italy and Prussia, we believe, are so eager to rush into a new war as the latest dispatches from Europe represent them to be.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

A decided increase in the number of cholera cases has been reported in the past few days; but the proportion of deaths by cholera to the entire mortality of the week is comparatively small. Dysentery has thus There exist grave differences with regard to the terms | far been a more terrible scourge, and has killed its hundreds where choices has chain its tone. Dut this fact, while it should teach that the evils we despise are often greater than those we fear, indicates how committee. vast the ravages of cholera may become unless it is controlled by disinfectants.

The Board of Health are acting upon the recommendation of the best hygienic authorities in the world in their efforts to control the peculiar poison that manifests itself in the disease known as cholera; and thorough cleansing and disinfection as the best "The delegates thus to be admitted were elected under the pign influence of the bayonet, and represent about one in matter, and particularly all receptacles for choleraic discharges, are treated by powerful antiseptics and disinfectants. Sulphate of iron is regarded as the most important; phenic acid and preparations of coal-tar, ith constant cleanliness and ventilation, are also recommended as necessary means of protection. Every filthy place about every house should be the subject of unremitting care, and these chemical agents should be freely used as long as danger continues. Acting upon this principle, they disinfect every house in which cholera occurs, and they earnestly request all citizens to adopt the same measures upon their own premises. While the Board are attending to the overcrowded and filthy diarrheal districts of the Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Wards, and are doing their work among the poor and ignorant, they rely upon the wealthy to attend in the same manner to their stores and dwellings, and to destroy all putrid gases that may arise about premises under

their control. THE MANUFACTURE OF PRESIDENTS. When a man is about to fight a favorite cock, he

doesn't stop on the road to the pit to match his martial chanticleer against all the chance roosters of the neighborhood; for if he did so he would probably arrive at the scene of the main action with his fowl a good deal fluttered and in no condition to win either gold or glory. We could make a pretty apologue out of this for the benefit of Peter Cagger, who is said to have been all the way to Canada to nominate a gallant Admiral for the next Presidency. Peter should have known by this time of day and after his checkered experience, that the surest way of reducing a man's chances of the Presidency to zero is to hawk about his pretensions long before he can be nominated by any respectable body until they grow stale and disregarded. There is a kind of fish-broth which Yankees call "chowder," and the rule of its preparation is to 'hurry it up" with studious celerity. Too much boiling is as fatal to its palatability as too many cooks are to other descriptions of soup. So a candidate may be spoiled by too much cooking, especially when the artists are not exactly M. Blot's in their way. and keep up a fire for an omelet which would suffice to barbecue an ox. Since Gen. Harrison, no gentleman has been elected to the Presidency who has been much talked of for the place beforehand. Polk and Pierce were surprises. Gen. Taylor was nominated and elected before the smoke of the Mexican war was well out of our nostrils. Mr. Buchanan took his place in the regular party succession, and was elected by men who would have voted for the Devil if he had been regularly nominated and in funds to pay for luxuries. Mr. Lincoln was a fresh, unhackneyed man who suddenly inspired confidence. Now we have nothing to say about Admiral Farragut and the Presidency, except that we wish the gallant tar had a better backer than Peter Cagger, esq. We are sorry for the marine brave-it s a misfortune to get into such company-it would kill off stone dead a man of much greater Presidential pretensions than the Admiral. We do not know that he wants the Presidency; but if he does not want it, and is willing to take any desperate measure to keep out of it, let him accept Peter Cagger's nomination,

and, for sixpence, we will insure him against an elec-

tion. Let bim remember, even if he be civilly am.

25, the dreedful fate of Gen. George B. McCiellan.

who fell among the Peter Caggers, and did politically perish in the most lamentable manner

The Citizen charges, plumply and squarely, teat the Common Conneil has leased of Fernando Wool, for Corporation Counsel's offices, "some few ding; rooms on the second and third floors of Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st." for ten years, at a yearly rental of Eighteen Thousand Dollars, and that still other rooms above those have been hired of him for a District Court-room at \$3,000 per annum, making Two Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars in all for ten years use of the upper part of that building, which originally cost \$60,000, and is now assessed at \$55,000.

We do not indorse this charge, for we have no per sonal knowledge of the facts. We respectfully call upon our Reform Corporation Counsel for a publie statement of the exact truth. How much property has been rented of Mr. Wood? by whom? and for how much? Even though the rent were reasonable, the lease of premises for public offices for ten years would be an outrage, since the Su pervisors cannot persist so long as even five years in stealing by wholesale under pretense of building our new City Hall; and that Hall is built to save us from paying rent.

Mr. O'Gorman! we tried to help your election in the belief that you would do your very best to save our tax-payers from robbery. We swallowed your bad politics to this single end. Have you sanctioned or in any manner lent yourself to this ten years' lease ! Speak out!

The Syracuse Journal-always till now devoted to the principles enunciated by Gov. Seward as well as to his political fortunes-says:

to his political fortunes—says:

"On the 11th of September, 1869, William H. Seward said at Madison, Wisconsin:

"It has been by a simple rule of interpretation I have studied the Constitution of my country. That rule has been simply this: That by no word no act, no combination into which I must enter should any one human being of all the generation to which i belong, much less any disc of human beings of my native, race, or kinded, be oppressed and kept down in the lead degree is their efforts to rice to a nighter san of silverty and happiness. Lypi not I amil all the classes or the times, amid at the cessays and discussions to which it is a been it eximple, plain breed light in which I have read every article and every section of that tracts in a runerate. Whenever it requires of me trust its lamis shall keep down the humblest of the human race, then I will by down power, place, position, fame, everything, rather than adopt such a construction of such a role.

"The William H. Seward that uttered these noble words no longer survives. He cas been succeeded by another William H. Seward, who helicons in troit effects to rise to a higher state of the retry and happiness, and who nevertheless holds on to 'power, place, position.' Lot us keep green the memory of the old William H. Seward until we play and forget that other feeble individual who claims the same name."

The Utica Herald in the same spirit, 8ays:

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be remember when, 'f sithful among the faithless.' he held high the banner of linearly and human rights, and his ringing words aroused the country like a clarica. We cannot forget the services he rendered to that cause through trying years in the Senate, when great men fed away from it. History will make moution that he steered the ship of Saate annit dreign breakers and storms, when a false movement of the rudder would have ruined it. His name is subscribed to the Emmination Preclamation, with that of Lincoln. He cannot, if he would, sever his name from the destruction of Siavery in the land. Weary with earrs and with years does he now refuse to go further in the work of establishing liberty and securing justices Juddant over what has been gained is he ready to furgive his old enomies? So far no one can complain. It is when Mr. Seward prefers comines to friends, when he records of his his and outers on a role in which success is infam, he must go without the associates who have held him up revetofore, without the inspiration of the principles which have made him all he is." Congress ought not to adjourn without disposing of

the matter of the rewards for the capture of Booth and the other assassins. It is chameful that the thing should have been passed over so long, and much inconvenience has been caused to the parties who are justly entitled to this money. We have been told of cases where the claimants have been forced to borrow money from friends to relieve the actual necessities of heir families, and have been living for months from hand to mouth, when they should have had the rewards they fairly carned, and been spared all this suffering. These rewards were offered in April, 1865, and there has been no time since the following July when it could not have been known who was entitled to the money. The thing was tied up tight in the red-tape of the War Office until the pressure of public oninion became too strong, and was then quietly put off on Congress and buried in the pigeon-holes of a

The Post and The Times think that the movement for a Philadelphia Convention might prove a very good affair, if only certain suspicious hangers-on (the Vallandighams, Woods, &c.) were excluded. The Times expresses its readiness to bolt, if it can only bolt into company of average respectability. But did ever sound or sober politician think before of gathering grapes from thistles?

Did any one dream of getting up a party to support the President's policy without the largest aid from | had better say no more. So handing a copy of his resign to make such a party, and to make it "radical," free. | took a back seat on one of the lounges. trade, conservative, revolutionary, rebel, and what not, at the same time. For further particulars, see Times, Post, Montgomery Blair, and the Richmond

The Atlanta New Fra-while it heartily concurs in all the professed objects of the Randall-Niblack Conention-thus demurs to one plank in the platform:

vention—thus demurs to one plank in the platform:

"They also know that we understand fully why that eleventh
clause in their platform, thanking the efficient and solders of
the Federel army 'for patting down the rebellion,' was
alooped. They have abundant reason to know that we are not
a set of blockheads, incapable of comprehending a thing so
transparent and palpable. But they know, too, that no Southern man who is not the vernest pobroon can join in a vote of
thanks to those who have burned their homes, descrated their
altars, described their fields, and crowned the bloody drains
by the terrure, abuse, and degradation of a fallen leader. We
are not ignorant of the present status of Northern public sentiment. We are not ignorant of the fact that the army and
navy of the United States, taken as a whole, is conservative,
We have no animosity, no resentment, no bitterness for loyal
or law-abiding conservative men, though such men did fight
as. We would like to make friends, ignore the past folly of
both sections, and meet under the Constitution, which we all both sections, and meet under the Constitution, which we all look to as the sheet-ameter of good government. But we can-not, will not, spaniel-like, kiss the hand that has smitten us to the ground. If there he such men in Georgia, they (but non-others) can consistently vote for the resolution referred to. Let them go to the Convention by all means, provided they can bunt up a constituency.

A POLITICAL MANUAL FOR 1865 has been compiled by the Hon. E. McPherson (Clerk of the House of Representatives), and published by Philp & Solomon, Washington City. It contains President Johnson's official Orders and Proclamations; the action of Conventions and Legislatures in the States lately in insurrection: their legislation concerning Freedmen; President Johnson's Interviews and Speeches; the Majority and Minority Reports from the Committee on construction; Votes on proposed Constitutional Amendments and other important measures; Party Platforms, &c., &c. No person is qualified to discuss intelligently the political issues of the day without this pamphlet. Price 75 cents.

Some of the unhung Copperheads of Indiana who aided and abetted the Rebels by conspiracy, have at length agreed that the war was justly undertaken to put down the Rebellion! Of course, all who aided the Rebellion were to be put down also.

The Fight at Camargo-A Battle at Soyaltepec -Brilliant Liberal Success. WASHINGTON, July 22, 1866.

The official report sent to the headquarters of the Austrian troops in Mexico shows that the number of Austrian troops engaged at Camargo on the 16th ult, when Olivera was defeated, was 270, of whom 130 were killed, including all the

officers, 126 taken prisoners, and 14 missing.

Letters from Gen. Diaz, commanding the Eastern Military
Division of the Mexican Republic, dated at Joehi Oaxsea, June 24, have been recived here. The following is an extract June 24, have been received nere. The following is an extract Gen. Irgueroa reports that he defeated the Austrian colum which attacked him at Soyaltapec, and followed the enemy u to the walls of Tebuacan, causing the Austrians great less in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing. The Indian inhalitants of the villeges from Soyaltepec to the Valley of Tebuacan can joined very heartily in the campaign against the Frenct and sneededd in taking a good number of prisoners. The Austrians returned to Tebuacan with half the number the took to Soyaltepec. Hecotalpam was on the eve of being abandoned by the French.

PRESENTATION .- Mr. Henry Wilson, President of the New-York Firemen's Association, has been presented with an elegantly bound volume containing the history and transactions for 20 year. the old Volunteer Pire Depart-

WASHINGTON

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE

Scene in the House on Gen. Rousseau's Reprimand.

Candidates for the Department of the Interior.

Further Correspondence Between Gov. Orr and the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Fenian Prisoners and the Gov-

ernment

Programme of the Philadelphia Convention.

LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

EFFECT OF THE TENNESSEE RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1869. THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The debate in the Senate yesterday on the Tennessee resolution was rather dull than interesting. Mr. Sherman led off with a short speech in opposition to Mr. Trambuli's substitute for the House proposition. He wanted the House resolution pure and simple. Mr. Trumbull replied, showing that the House resolution did not assert enough in the presanblo, but yielded the points for which Congress had been con-tending during the entire session. Then followed a sort of guerrilla debate, in which every one took a hand. The Demoerats took special pains to express their dissent from the preamble, while they were nearly all in favor of the resolution, and, rather than lose both, they would vote for both, as they did, Messrs, Buckslew and McDougall excepted.

The Tennessee resolution, as amended in the Senate, will be reported to the House to-morrow. Mr. Bingham, the author of the original, is setisfied with the work of the Senate, and is confident of getting it through without debate under the previous question.

There is some speculation here as to whether the President

will approve it or vote it. Itses probable that he will do both—first sign it, and then write a Message saying that Tennessee has been in the Union all the time, only Congress dida't know it. THE RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT IN TENNESSEE.

There is a great flutter at the White House over the action of the Tennessee Legislature in adopting the Constitutional Amendment. It has chagrined the President more than his inability to restore unrepentant Rebels to seats in

THE ROUSSEAU REPRIMAND.

Most of the session of the House on Saturday was occupied in debate on the question of the reprimanding of Gen. Rousseau by the Speaker, Mr. Colfax. Directly after the Glerk had finished reading the journal, Mr. Conkling tried to get his resolution about adjourning over to the 2d day of October before the House, but he withdrew it in order that the House might go on with the regular business-the reprimanding of Rousseau.

Mr. Rousseau obtained the floor, and commenced making

what he termed a personal explanation. He had not beca talking more than five minutes when he was called to order by Mr. Stevens. The Speaker sustained the point of order. The General took back what he had said out of order, and prosected with his explanation. Before five minutes more had expired he was again called to order, this time by Mr. Mercur of Pennsylvania. He took back the words Mr. Mercur objected to and continued speaking, but had not gone very far with his remarks when Mr. Stevens objected, stating that the gentleman from Keutucky (Mr. Rousseau) was reprimanding the House instead of the House reprimanding him. The Speaker sustained Mr. Stevens's objections, and the General was again compelled to take back that to which the gentlemen from Pennsylvania found objection. For the third time he proceeded with his so-called explanation but, continuing in the same objectionable strain, he was soon called to order by Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Mr. Stevens insisting on the point of order, it was sustained by the Speaker. The House then by a vote allowed Roussean to proceed in order. By this time, the General, who, during the whole of the above proceedings, stood about midway in the middle aisle, directly opposite the Speaker, had got tired of the continued interruptions, and very wisely concluded that he Copperheads and Rebels ? Now, the problem is, how tion, as sent to the Governor of Kentucky, to the Speaker, be

Judge Spalding moved that, Mr. Rousseau, being no longer House, be dismissed from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This gave rise to a long debate, in which Messrs, Stevens, Kelley, Banks, and Harding of Ken tucky engaged. To quiet matters, Mr. Spalding modified his sean's resignation. This made matters worse, Gen. Garfield raising the point of order that the House had no power to a c

cept the resignation of a member.

For the next 30 minutes the floor of the House was like a perfect bedlam. It reminded one of a scene in an auction-room. Mr. Harding of Kentucky had the floor, and was going on in a regular Western stump-speech style, asserting that Rousseau was no longer a member of the House. Mr. Banks. having under his arm and in his hands two immense books, with liather covers, kept rising in his seat and reading from his books to prove that Rousseau was still a member. Mr Conkling sat nervously in his seat, holding back his adjourn ment resolution, and waiting auxiously to get a chance to present it. Mr. Raymoud, keeping a sharp eye on the move ments of Gen. Paine, helped to keep up the noise by citing the case of Preston Brooks. A number of members were walking around talking loudly. A few, who never say anything else, were continually raising points of order, and the Speaker's arm was in perpetual motion bringing down his mailet on the desk, so as to restore order. Mr. Rogers of New-Jersey, stilf having faith in his great power of commanding men, tried to quiet matters by raising a point of order, but it had no effect except to make Stevens and others laugh. At last, after # niputes had expired, Judge Spalding, who is an old man and looks as if he preferred quietness to noise and confusion, rose

and withdrew his motion to accept Roussean's resignation.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa then moved that the House proceed
with the regular order, and demanded the previous question. The Democrats continued raising points of order, but soon the advanced, and took a position directly in front of Mr. Colfar. who read to him his reprimand as directed by the House. When the Speaker had finished, the General left the Hell. The reading of the reprimand consumed only about two minutes The long debate on the question, which was entirely unnecessary, occupied about three hours' time.

The General will leave for home in a few days, to receive the sympathy of his injured constituents, as he terms them, and prepare himself for the Senatorial contest. When Roussean came into the House on Saturday, he had

two copies of his resignation in envelopes. Before rising to speak, he sent one to the House Post-Office and one to the Speaker. Failing to escape the reprimand, owing to the prompt action of Mr. Allison in demanding the execution of order of the House, two of his friends afterward came to Mr. Colfax to get his consent to the withdrawal of Rousseau's resignation from his desk, and then owned that the resignation, which the House were led to believe had been promptly sent to Gov. Bramlette on the passage of the resolution of ceasure, was still in the House, though in the House Post-Office, and could probably also be controlled. The Speaker declined to express any opinion to them upon the subject, and the probability is that Mr. Rousseau will not be able to get his

resignation canceled. THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Fessenden expresses the opinion that the Senate will amend the adjournment resolution by inserting Thursday, the 26th, instead of Wednesday, the 25th. Speaker Colfax is still of the opinion that an adjournment will not be had before July 30. Senator Foster says an ad-

cornment can be had any day. There are now 70 bills upon the Speaker's tuble, among them Mr. Hooper's amendments to the National Bank act, and the deficiency bill, neither of which have yet been considered in the House. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill is also among the unfinished busi-ness. The Senate bill for the regulation of the election of Senators is also in the House, with 40 bills in ahead of it. The Senate will probably to-morrow take up the House readjourn on Wednesday, and amend it to fix it a few days later. The Conkling bill providing for the reaseembling of Congress in October has a very fair prospect of passing the Senate as it is enjectionable than anything rej fortant. Many